

blessed this year with the triumph of two high school men's basketball teams in the Minnesota State Basketball Tournament.

I would especially like to congratulate and commend, the Mounds View Mustangs for their thrilling 69-64 victory over the reigning Minnetonka Mustangs in the Class AAAA Championship. Behind at the start of the final period, the Mustangs climbed into the lead with less than 8 minutes left and held on to win.

My congratulations to the Mounds View High School, Coach Kaulis and all the Mustangs. Their team spirit, never say die attitude is an example for us all. At this time I would like to share with my Colleagues an article describing the Mustang victory.

[From the Star Tribune, Mar. 21, 1999]

MOUNDS VIEW HOLDS ON: HORVATH SCORES 31 AS MUSTANGS TOP LAST YEAR'S 4A CHAMPION, MINNETONKA

(By Brian Wicker)

Mounds View senior center Nick Horvath started out fabulous and got better as the game progressed, scoring a game-high 31 points to lead the Mustangs over defending champion Minnetonka 69-64 Saturday night for the Class 4A boys' basketball championship before 13,682 fans at Williams Arena.

The third-ranked Mustangs (24-3) trailed 50-49 entering the fourth quarter. After senior guard Cal Ecker hit a three-pointer with 7:43 remaining to give Mounds View a 52-50 lead, Horvath scored eight of the Mustangs' next 10 points. Mounds View led 65-62 with 45.3 second to play and held it when two three-point attempts by Minnetonka senior guard Brendan Finn missed. The Mustangs then made just enough free throws in the final minute to hold on.

"We always expect a lot of Nick [Horvath], and he produced again," Mounds View coach Ziggy Kaulis said. "But you don't win one of these things without more of a team."

Mounds View's title was the school's second, to go with the 1972 Class AA championship. Kaulis coached them both.

Said Horvath, who will attend Duke: "This is just great. This will go with my four national championships I'm going to win there."

Minnetonka point guard Adam Boone nearly lifted the Skippers in the final period (26 points), making three clutch baskets in a two-minute span to keep the No. 2 Skippers (23-4) close. The defending champions deflated somewhat, however, when star forward Shane Schilling fouled out with 1:07 to play.

Minnetonka's search for a second consecutive title began with looking for replacements for graduated four-year starters Ryan Keating and Jake Kuppe. Boone, a junior, filled Keating's void at point guard after his family moved from the Minneapolis Washburn area to Minnetonka.

The Skippers' answer for Kuppe was already present in senior Grant Anderson, a 6-7 center with superb defensive skills and a quick first step.

And, best of all, the Skippers still had the high-scoring, high-flying Schilling.

Mounds View's state tournament only lasted one game a year ago, after the Mustangs lost 55-54 to Minneapolis North in the quarterfinals. Since that time, Horvath had been part of the gold-medal-winning 18-under team at the World Youth Games in Moscow last summer and become even more dominant a player. His experienced supporting cast, including Ecker and senior forward Drew Brodin, didn't hesitate to take important shots when Horvath found himself surrounded with defenders.

With Division I talents such as Schilling and Horvath able to take over games, the

teams did their best to get rid of the opposing star. The Skippers pounded the ball inside to Anderson on their first few possessions, trying to put Horvath in early foul trouble, and were eventually successful. Schilling, on the other hand, aggressively ran into foul problems on his own.

Minnetonka led 14-12 after the first quarter, the difference being a T.J. Thedinga layup that Mounds View contended came after the buzzer.

IN HONOR OF JOHN F. SEGREST,
JR. UPON HIS 83RD BIRTHDAY

HON. BOB RILEY

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 25, 1999

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize John F. Segrest, Jr. on the occasion of his 83rd birthday.

John Segrest was born and raised in Macon County, Alabama. He attended Tuskegee High School and was a member of the Tuskegee High School Football Team. After graduation in 1937, he went on to attend Auburn University and from there to work as a soil chemist for United Fruit Company in Costa Rica.

In 1941, he returned to Macon County to join the Air Force, feeling it important to fulfill his duty to his country. John Segrest flew his first mission in September of 1942 as a member of the 92nd Bomber Group and the 327th Squadron. Two weeks later, he was in an airplane that was hit by enemy fire. They were able to return to England, and despite the fact that he was injured, John Segrest put his men first. For this, he won the Air Medal and one Oak Leaf Cluster. On April 17, 1943, he was shot down over Germany and was taken as a Prisoner of War. He spent the next two years as a prisoner of war in Stalag 3. For this, he earned the Purple Heart and another Oak Leaf Cluster. He was discharged from the Air Force in 1946 and returned to Tuskegee, Alabama, and Auburn University where he completed his college degree.

John Segrest settled down in Macon County, married Frances Cobb and worked for the Macon County Extension Service from 1946 until 1957. In 1958, he became Postmaster of Tuskegee, a position he held until 1981, when he retired to take care of his mother. Since his retirement, Mr. Segrest has become even more actively involved in politics. Finally, this year, he has decided to retire as Chairman of the Macon County Republican Party.

I salute the life of John F. Segrest, Jr. and his service to his country, his state and his community.

TOBACCO SETTLEMENT

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 25, 1999

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I and my colleagues are introducing legislation to ensure that the federal Medicaid dollars recovered in last year's tobacco settlement are spent to improve the public health and to fund effective tobacco control policy.

In the last few months, the states have been asking Congress to overturn thirty years of

Medicaid law. The states want to keep the federal health care dollars recovered under the settlement and to use these federal dollars for whatever purposes they desire. In the process, members are being urged to rewrite Medicaid law.

This is wrong. Half of the funds that are being recovered are federal funds that were spent by the federal government as its share of the Medicaid expenses for tobacco-related illness. These funds should not be used to build bridges, pave roads, or fund tax cuts. They should be used for health services and tobacco control programs.

That is why today I and my colleagues are introducing legislation that will ensure that these federal health care dollars are spent in the best way possible: to improve public health and to protect the health of our children.

I know that this position is not popular among the governors, but it is right. As federally elected officials, we have a responsibility to ensure that these federal health care dollars are spent wisely.

It is indisputable that the state settlements with the tobacco companies were in large part based on Medicaid claims. Tobacco-related illness costs the Medicaid program nearly \$13 billion a year, and over half of those costs are paid for by the federal government.

Money from the tobacco settlement should be spent to break the cycle of addiction, sickness, and death caused by smoking. That is why this legislation will require that 25% of the funds be spent by the states precisely for these purposes.

The bill also requires that 25% of the tobacco settlement be spent by the states on health. We have given the states options to tailor their expenditures to their priority health care needs. They can use the funds for outreach to enroll individuals—children, the elderly, and the disabled—who are eligible for health services or to help with their Medicare premiums. They can use them to improve Medicaid coverage or services or they can use them to extend public health or preventive health programs.

Under this bill, most of the federal dollars are given back to the states, in recognition of their leadership role in suing the tobacco companies. There are, however, a few tobacco control activities that are best carried out at the federal level. For this reason, the bill retains at the federal level \$500 million to fund a nationwide anti-tobacco education campaign and \$100 million to implement the Surgeon General's recommendations on minority tobacco use. The bill also contains federal provisions to ensure that our tobacco farmers have a stable economic environment so that they can begin an orderly transition to a more diversified economy.

Today the original claims in the tobacco litigation have become story and legend, and it is easy for the facts to be forgotten. But the fact is that a substantial portion of the tobacco settlement is federal health care dollars. It is not the states' money to spend as they please. It is our duty and responsibility to ensure that these federal dollars are spent to improve our nation's health.